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near-tropical climate of Central and South Florida to the temperate latitudes to the north.—THOMAS HALLINAN, *Jacksonville, Florida*.

Notes on Birds of Madison, Wisconsin, and Vicinity.

Phalacrocorax a. auritus. DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT.—During the last few years there has been a striking increase in the numbers of this species during migration. On May 1, 1921, a flock of at least 500 was seen to leave the "Widespread" and start northward, the front of the column being about half a mile wide. On April 29, 1922, three flocks numbering about 200, 200, and 50 individuals, were seen flying a short distance apart over Lake Mendota. On the following day there were about 1,000 birds on the lower lakes.

On April 12, 1922, a flock of 14 Double-crested Cormorants was seen over the waters of Lake Monona. They flew in ascending circles, now soaring, now flapping their wings, until they had attained a great height; then suddenly swinging into V-formation, they started southward and were soon lost to view. Their behaviour corresponded exactly with that reported for a Loon (*Gavia immer*) by Barnes (Bent—Life Histories of North American Diving Birds, p. 55); this observation, coupled with the fact that the Loon is rarely if ever known to sail, renders it highly probable that there was an error in identification.

Passerherbulus n. nelsoni. NELSON'S SPARROW.—A fine male was collected near De Forest, Sept. 24, 1921. Although listed by Kumlien and Hollister as abundant at Lake Koshkonong in the fall, this is the only specimen that the writer has seen in this vicinity during a period of ten years.

Nyctea nyctea. SNOWY OWL.—I was informed by Mr. George Williamson that a Snowy Owl spent about ten days in February of this year on his farm on Lake Waubesa.

Bombycilla garrula. BOHEMIAN WAXWING.—This species was present in small numbers during the past winter, from Dec. 24, to March 22, 1922.

Pinicola enucleator leucura. PINE GROSBEAK.—A flock of six was seen on Jan. 1, and another of eight on Feb. 22, 1922, all in female or immature plumage. In both cases the birds were feeding on the buds of the European larch (*Larix decidua*).

The Bohemian Waxwing and Pine Grosbeak, contrary to what might be expected, are by no means common winter visitors.

Buteo platypterus. BROAD-WINGED HAWK.—This appears to be an uncommon breeding species in southern Wisconsin. A set of three eggs—incubation about ten days—was taken near Madison on May 27, 1922, and turned over to Prof. George Wagner of the University of Wisconsin. The nest, situated about 37 feet from the ground in the forks of an oak in the midst of a thick woods, was lined with bark scales, a few chicken feathers, and dry but green oak leaves; outside dimensions 24 x

17 x 19 inches high; inside dimensions 8 x 7 x 5 inches deep. The eggs averaged 1.46 by 1.95, and varied greatly in pattern, from a light wash with lilac to heavy blotches of chocolate. When the nest was discovered both parents, one with a garter snake in its talons, were perched near the nesting tree and showed no concern over my presence; however, as I approached the nest, one of the birds made a few passes in *Accipiter* style. It is interesting to note that in 1915, a pair of Cooper's Hawks raised four young on the identical nesting site, and this year a pair is nesting but 500 feet from this spot.—A. W. SCHORGER, *Madison, Wis.*

Two Nesting Notes for the Madison Wisconsin Region.

Vireo belli belli. BELL'S VIREO.—On June 9, 1922, I collected a male Bell's Vireo and took a nest containing one egg. The female left the nest as I approached and was not seen again. The male was very tame and vigorously protested my intrusion. This is probably the first nesting record for Wisconsin. On July 3, 1914, Mr. William Schorger secured the first state record by collecting a singing male in almost the exact locality, the Winga Lake district, in which I took the nest of June 9. (See 'Auk,' 1915). My bird has been compared with that of Mr. Schorger.

Thryomanes bewicki bewicki. BEWICK'S WREN.—Bewick's Wren was placed on the hypothetical list in the Kumlén-Hollister State List (1903). But as I reported in 'The Auk' (April, 1922), I have seen the birds on two occasions. Yesterday, June 15, I saw a nest with one egg in the bee-yard of Mr. Ed. Ochsneir of Prairie du Sac, thirty-five miles north of Madison. It was the second venture of the wrens, the first nest having contained eight eggs from which seven birds emerged. Five of them were about the yard every day. The first nest was placed in a hollow among the sawdust and shavings of a large covered tin tub; the second in the top of an active bee-hive among sawdust and rags. Access to both was obtained through small openings in covering joints. Although these nests are probably the first on authentic record for the state, I am confident that a few pairs have nested along the Wisconsin River valleys for years.—WARNER TAYLOR, *219 Clifford Court, Madison, Wis.*

Nesting Notes from Ladysmith, Wisconsin.—The following nesting notes were secured by me in 1911. Never before had I so keenly realized how small the chances really are for a bird to ever leave the nest, not to mention becoming an adult. Circumstances did not permit very extensive investigation or much time to be devoted to keeping discovered nests under observation but the notes such as they are follow.

SUCCESSFUL NESTS.

1. HAIRY WOODPECKER.—Located May 31, 18 ft. up in a birch tree. Young in nest, left about June 4.
2. PHOEBE.—Located May 29, under eaves of house. June 2, 1 egg; June 4, 2 eggs; June 5, 3 eggs.